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Royal Society, vol. xviii, No. 65 (the Society). Memoire sur le Bassin considéré dans les races Humaines (Dr. Joulin). Schriften der Königlich-Physika-ökonomischer Gesellschaft zu Königsberg (the Society). Schlagintweit's Buddhism in Thibet (Mr. Digby Wyatt, through Dr. Thurnam). Boudin, Etudes Anthropologiques (G. Witt, Esq., F.R.S.). The Voyage of the Novara, by Dr. Karl Scherzer (the Author). La Stirpe Ligure in Italia ne' tempi Antichi e ne' Moderni, by Giustiniano Nicolucci; a large series of Medical pamphlets on Medical and other subjects (Mr. T. Bendyshe). Proceedings of the Royal Society, vol. xiii, No. 67 (the Society). Akademie der Wissenschaften; the parts completing the volume for 1863 (the Society). Transactions of the Royal Danish Academy, 1862-3 (the Academy). The Dublin Quarterly Journal of Science (Dr. R. Tenison). Du Croisement des Familles (Dr. Boudin). Sur le Taille et le Poids de l'Homme, parts 1 and 2 (Ditto) Jobert, sur l'état sanitaire de l'Armée (Ditto). Des Unions Consanguins (Ditto). Sur l'Ethnogenée Egyptienne (Dr. Perier). Sur divers Sujets Anthropologiques (Ditto). Sur l'herédité des Anomales (Ditto). Sur les Croisements ethniques (Ditto). Fragments ethnologiques (Ditto). Franklin, Polar Sea (a Member). Sir John Ross, North-West Passage (a Member). Franklin, Arctic Expedition (A Member). Parry, First and Second Voyage to the North Pole (A Member). Burton's Mission to Dahome (the Author).

Mr. CARTER BLAKE then read the following

*Report on the Anthropological Papers, read at the Bath Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, September, 1864.* By C. CARTER BLAKE, F.G.S., F.A.S.L., Foreign Associate of the Anthropological Society of Paris.

I now have the honour to report to the Anthropological Society of London the results of a mission, which I undertook at Bath, in pursuance of the order of the Council.

Conformably with the instructions I received, I proceeded to Bath on Tuesday, September 13th, and sought an early interview with the Assistant-General-Secretary, to whom I handed the names of the following gentlemen, who acted as official delegates of the Society:—Captain Richard F. Burton, V.P.A.S.L.; George D. Gibb, Esq., M.D., M.A., LL.D., F.G.S.; and J. King Watts, Esq., F.R.G.S.

I at the same time stated that Dr. Hunt was prevented by ill-health from attending, and I informed the authorities officially that I was deputed by the Anthropological Society to act on his behalf by moving the resolution which stood in his name respecting the recognition of Anthropology in Section E.

These preliminaries having been arranged, I attended in my place at the meeting of the General Committee on the 14th of September, when I formally submitted the motion, "That Section E for the future include Geography, Ethnology, and Anthropology." I supported this proposition with all the energy I could exert; and it was seconded by my friend, Captain Bedford Pim, R.N., the eminent

Arctic voyager. This proposition met with an amendment, moving the direct negative, proposed by Sir Roderick Murchison, K.C.B., and seconded by Dr. J. Edward Gray, F.R.S. To the arguments which were brought forward on this occasion I shall not here allude, inasmuch as Fellows of the Society will have an opportunity of reading a detailed report in the current number of the *Anthropological Review*. It will suffice here to judge of results, and to record the fact that the proposition with which I was charged was rejected by an enormous majority, a large section of the audience declining to vote on either side.

If this resolution had been carried at the meeting of the General Committee, it would have been my duty to submit to the Committee of Section E a large number of papers bearing especially upon anthropological topics, which I had in my possession.

The adverse decision of the General Committee, however, gave me no alternative than to obey the instructions with which I was charged. I shall here quote a paragraph for these instructions, to show the Society that in the course which I took at Bath I was actuated by no personal feeling, nor, to my knowledge, did I transgress or exceed my written orders:—"Should, however, the Committee of the Association decline to recognise Anthropology, either in Section E, or in some other suitable manner, you must return the papers to the Society's rooms."

I contend that no other course was left for me; and while I have no desire to shift the *onus* of responsibility from myself, I must here frankly avow that it gave me great pleasure to carry out such clear and lucid instructions, conceived in the most sincere spirit for the advancement of our science. I would here also state, that in the difficult and hazardous task before me, I derived great assistance from the friendly advice and earnest co-operation of our excellent vice-president, Captain Richard F. Burton.

All the papers relating to anthropology with which I was charged were accordingly withdrawn. I am, however, happy to say that every one will be laid before the Anthropological Society of London during the present session of the Society, so that no injury to the science will be sustained by the step I took.

I shall now offer an analytical table of the papers read.

Anthropological papers read:

A. Brought up by delegates of the Anthropological Society (withdrawn).

B. From independent sources. Rev. F. W. Farrar, on the Fixity of the Types of Man.

Ethnological papers read:

A. Brought up by delegates of the Ethnological Society. John Crawford, on the Supposed Stone, Bronze, and Iron Ages of Society; (Ditto) on the Fecundity of Human Hybrids, or Crosses; (Ditto) on the Early Migration of Man; (Ditto) on the Sources of the Supply of Tin for the Bronze Weapons of Antiquity.

B. From independent sources (so far as known): Vambéry on the Turcoman Tribes of Central Asia. Khanikoff on the Ethnology of

the Iranian Race. Burton, Ethnology of Dahome. R. S. Poole, Ethnic Relations of the Egyptian Race. Bird, on the Human Bones found in tumuli in the Cotswold hills. Wallace, Progress of Civilisation in Northern Celebes. Showers on the Meenas of Central India. Bastian, on the Ethnology of Cambodia. Harley on the Poisoned Arrows of Savage Man. Alexander on the Maories of New Zealand. Prideaux on the Principles of Ethnology. Hyde Clarke, The Iberians in Asia Minor. The Duke of Roussillon on the Scythians. W. Martin Wood on the Hairy Men of Jesso.

Summary of above results :

Anthropological papers sent by the Anthropological Society and read ...	0
Anthropological paper from independent source ... ..	1
	<hr/>
Total Anthropological papers read ... ..	1
Ethnological papers sent by Ethnological Society and read (all of which had been previously read in London) ... ..	4
Ethnological papers from independent sources, so far as known ...	14
	<hr/>
Total Ethnological papers read ... ..	18

The significant fact of the number of papers submitted to the British Association from a sister society which had been previously read in London, is one which it has been already my duty to comment upon, in the report which I laid before you last year\* on the papers read at Newcastle. Although the constant iteration of this disagreeable fact may be tedious, the case still remains, that even if the science of anthropology were to be recognised at the British Association, great inconvenience must arise by reason of the practice which extensively prevails of reading papers in the country, which have been sufficiently canvassed before a London audience.

The number of papers which would have been submitted from the Anthropological Society, and which were withdrawn from being read at Bath this year, has, as will be observed, had its due influence on the total number of the papers relating to the Science of Man read.

Few of the papers read have such an important scientific bearing as to entitle them for notice in an annual scientific report. Amongst those few which deserve especial remark, the important paper by the Rev. F. W. Farrar calls for attention. The author applied his observations especially to "Fixity of Type," and reviewed the popular theories on the subject. He agreed to a great extent with the views of Nott and Gliddon, and his paper is doubtless one of the most philosophical memoirs on the much-vexed subject on which he has treated.

Dr. Crisp read a paper on the "Intelligence of *Quadrumanæ*," in which the opinions were put forth that the anthropoid apes were not entitled to be placed in the elevated position assigned to them by some anatomists; and further advocating, on grounds which were not stated in the paper, the separate classification of the human family. The paper elicited a smart and lively discussion, in which the bounds

\* Journal of the Anthropological Society of London, vol. ii, p. i.

of scientific decorum were perhaps a little transgressed by several of the combatants.

Professor Phillips, in Section C, brought forward a paper, in which he called especial attention to the views of M. Morlot, who has so closely investigated the rate of deposition of the mound of "La Tinière, and exhibited portions of a human bone, which he had himself obtained from this ancient deposit.

Papers were read by Mr. Crawford on the supposed "Stone, Bronze, and Iron Ages of Society," on the supposed "Infecundity of Human Hybrids or Crosses," on the "Early Migrations of Man," and on the "Source of the Tin used by the Nations of Antiquity." No new scientific facts were elicited by these papers, which had already been submitted to a London audience.

Dr. George D. Gibb read two highly important papers; one on "The various Forms assumed by the Glottis," and one on "The Larynx of the Negro." The latter will shortly be submitted to our Society.

Mr. Stuart Poole's paper on the Egyptian Race, and many others, would demand a careful epitome. But your reporter has not here the opportunity of commenting on these papers in detail.

It must also be stated, that the exceedingly careless way in which the local journals published abstracts of the papers read, and the absence of any authoritative or accurate record of the proceedings in the London scientific press, have placed great and almost insurmountable difficulties in the way of preparing a report on the Anthropological papers read. This difficulty was further increased by the fact, that no delegate nor fellow of the Anthropological Society occupied any official position in connexion with Section E.

It now remains with the Anthropological Society to direct in what way a further attempt should be made to ensure the due representation of their science before the British Association. As many of the fellows are doubtless aware, the council instructed me to give notice of the following motion for next year, "That a separate Section shall be created, entitled Section H, to be devoted to Anthropology," It will be my duty to endeavour to press this motion; but I would here appeal to anthropologists most deliberately, and entreat them, when the time comes, that they may have an opportunity of supporting this proposition, to unite, not merely with their voices, but with votes, earnestly and faithfully to support the objects of our science.

There may exist some who may be deterred by the dread of being for a few years in a minority from venturing to express their opinions; but I hope such individuals will cast a glance back at the history of geology and astronomy, and bear in mind that the advancement of anthropology in England will not be attained by timidity, but must be ensured by self-sacrifice.

English anthropologists have now especial need of active union and co-operation, and those who may feel a tendency to shrink from the difficulties with which a young, though vigorous science is beset, may never efficiently advance our real progress.

I have only to conclude this brief report with the expression of my

thanks to the Council for their renewed selection of me as Commissioner for 1864; and my regret that some more worthy member of the Society was not deputed to carry out the task which it was my duty unsuccessfully to undertake.

The PRESIDENT proposed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Blake for the report. He thought it was hardly necessary to say anything on the subject, as the report clearly stated the facts. He was a party in drawing up the instructions to Mr. Blake, and he felt it would be undignified for the Society not to state explicitly, that unless they were distinctly recognised by the British Association, they could not take part in their proceedings; as they would otherwise be appearing under false colours. It would be known from the report that the Society had been denied recognition, and it would be for them to consider at the proper time what further steps should be taken in the matter. He believed Mr. Blake had carried out the instructions given to him faithfully and ably; and what he had done had met with the entire approbation of the Council.

Mr. REDDIE observed that having tried unsuccessfully one experiment to obtain recognition at the annual meeting of the British Association, he suggested that at the next meeting at Birmingham, another course should be adopted. He understood that the question would be discussed at the annual meeting of the Society, therefore he should not say anything further at present. It was an important question, open to difference of opinion, and he would merely add, that he thought another course of proceeding might be more judicious.

The PRESIDENT said that at the annual meeting, to be held on the 3rd of January, when the report of the Council would be presented, it would state what had been done on the matter and what was proposed to be done in future, and that would be the proper time to discuss the question. He would not now detain the meeting longer, for he was sure they were anxious to hear the paper which had been promised by their Vice-President, Captain Burton, and he had much pleasure in calling on him to fulfil that promise.

Captain BURTON then read his paper: *Notes on Certain Matters connected with the Dahomans*. [This paper is inserted in the first volume of Memoirs.]

The PRESIDENT said it was usual when papers had been read to propose a vote of thanks to the authors, and he felt sure that in doing so on the present occasion, it was not a formal vote of thanks, but a real expression of pleasure for the information and instruction they had received.

The thanks having been given,

Mr. BOUVIERIE PUSEY said he desired, before the discussion of the subject by those who knew much more about it than himself, to ask Captain Burton one question. He said in his paper that the negro was being gradually absorbed into the negroid: now, he wished to know whether in Captain Burton's opinion the lower race would be really improved, or whether he meant that they would be "improved from the face of the earth"?